A new disease of *Paulownia tomentosa,* caused by *Valsa Paulowniae,* is described by Takewo Hemmi in a recent number of *The Botanical Magazine* of Tokio, Japan. This disease attacks the branches and trunks of *Paulownia tomentosa* without regard to its age, but the young trees three or four years old are most liable to attack. In the case of a young tree, the disease appears first at the tip of the clear trunk in the early spring. The bark of the affected part turns brown in color, as if killed by freezing. The discolored portion gradually increases its area, extending downward toward the thicker portion of the stem. From May to June, the disease progresses most rapidly, and in consequence the tree is killed, with an appearance of "die-back." The fungus enters the tree through a wound having a layer of dead cells on its exposed surface, in which a mass of mycelium is first formed. In the vicinity of Sapporo, the winter injury due to the very low temperature is the most common and powerful agency in inducing the spread of this disease.

NEW COMBINATIONS

Most of the new species published in *North American Flora,* volume 9, part 6, belong to the genus *Clitocybe,* which is commonly accepted by mycologists. For others, the following new combinations are here proposed:

HYDROCYBE CALIFORNICA = **Hygrophorus californicus**
CAMAROPHYLLUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS = **Hygrophorus angustifolius**
CAMAROPHYLLUS AURATOCEPHALUS = **Hygrophorus auratocephalus**

The only species published in *Mycologia* last year that need be recombined is the following, described on p. 113:

MELANOLEUCA OLIVACEIFLAVA = **Tricholoma olivaceiflavum**

Species published in *Mycologia* for 1915, on pp. 44 and 222, may be recombined as follows:

ROSTKOVITES CACLIFORNICUS = **Boletus californicus**
GYMNOPILUS FARINACEUS = **Flammula farinacea**

W. A. MURRILL.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF FLESHY FUNGI

Gymnopus Ellisii Murrill, sp. nov.

Pileus minute, convex, becoming depressed, gregarious, 2 mm. broad; surface milk-white, dry, minutely pubescent, margin at

first incurved; lamellae adnate, becoming slightly decurrent, narrow, not crowded, white; stipe slender, hollow, pulverulent, white, pubescent at the apex, mycelioid at the base, 1–1.5 cm. long, less than 1 mm. thick.

Type collected on leaves and twigs of white cedar in a swamp at Newfield, New Jersey, October, 1875, *J. B. Ellis* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

Omphalopsis pallida Murrill, sp. nov.

Pileus conic to convex, becoming umbilicate, gregarious, 1.5 cm. broad; surface dry, smooth, minutely silky, not striate, pallid, pale-avellaneous on the disk; lamellae decurrent, especially when young, arcuate, distant, broad, white; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline, 7–8.5 × 4–5 μ; stipe very slender, cartilaginous, equal, smooth, hyaline, white, 2–3 cm. long, 1 mm. thick.

Type collected in soil on a roadside bank at Lake Placid, Adirondack Mountains, New York, October 3–14, 1912, *W. A. & Edna L. Murrill 1093* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

For the benefit of those using Saccardo's nomenclature, the following new combinations are proposed:

GYMNOPUS ELLISII = **Collybia Ellisii**
OMPHALOPSIS PALLIDA = **Omphalia pallida**

W. A. MURRILL.

AN EPIDEMIC OF RUST ON MINT

During the summer of 1915, an epidemic of rust (*Puccinia Menthae* Pers.) developed in gardens at Hanover, New Hampshire. The disease was first discovered about the middle of June, or about two weeks after the beginning of a long period of heavy and almost continuous rainfall. The chocolate-brown sori broke out on the leaves of the mint and increased with such rapidity that by the early part of August the plants were rendered unfit for table use.

Since this is the first attack of the disease in this locality, at least so far as the writer can determine, and since the rainfall was far above that of a normal season, it became a matter of interest